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remaining seventeen belong to the angiosperms. Special interest centers in the very large number of cycads, — twenty-five species in all, — which were obtained in a remarkably fine state of preservation. Of these, twenty species belong to the Cycadoidea, the majority of the specimens (126) belonging to the Marsh collection of the Yale Museum.

A critical comparison of the flora of the various horizons with corresponding types and formations elsewhere in America and Europe leads the author to the unqualified conclusion that “the sandstones of the Black Hills belong to the Dakota group proper, or No. 1 of Meek and Hayden, while the recent contention that the cycad and other plant-bearing beds form a part of the Jurassic may be regarded as definitely overthrown.”

D. P. P.

Fossil Cycads.¹— Professor Lester F. Ward continues his studies of fossil cycads by a notable contribution to the Washington Academy of Sciences on twenty new species from the Jurassic of Wyoming. This material first came to notice in 1898, through Professor O. C. Marsh, and since then a large amount of additional material in the form of well-preserved trunks has been obtained. It is a noteworthy fact that these fossils not only represent new species, but they also represent an entirely new genus, for which Professor Ward proposes to use the name of *Cycadella*. The chief points of contrast with the cycads of the Black Hills are to be found in the relatively small, bulbous, subspheroidal, or subconical trunks, which are encased in a layer, 5–15 mm. thick, of dense tissue consisting of a chaffy ramentum, which arises from the leaf bases and becomes matted so as to form a thick outer covering.

D. P. P.

Fossil Cycads.²— The very remarkable collection of cycads from the Black Hills and other localities, brought together by the late Professor Marsh and now to be found in Yale Museum, has led Mr. G. R. Wieland to supplement the admirable studies of Professor Ward by a more detailed macroscopic and microscopic examination of these plants in all their parts. His preliminary studies give important details respecting the character of the inflorescence, the structure of

¹ Ward, Lester F. Description of a New Genus and Twenty New Species of Fossil Cycadean Trunks from the Jurassic of Wyoming, *Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci.*, 1900, vol. i, pp. 253–300, Pls. XIV–XXI.

² Wieland, G. R. A Study of Some American Fossil Cycads, *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 1899, vol. vii, pp. 219, 305, 384.